

HDI of *Dalits* and *Tribes* in India: The Distance to be Travelled

Shiddalingaswami Veerayya Hanagodimath

Centre for Multi-disciplinary Development Research (CMDR)

Dharwad - Karnataka, India

Corresponding author: shiddu22@gmail.com

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Abstract: In the recent decades, human development index has vastly been accepted as the measurement of overall socio-economic development of any region. Since 1990, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), publishes Human Development Report, which gives the ranks to all the countries in Human Development Index (HDI). HDI is a composite index of three dimensions viz., Standard of living, Knowledge and longevity. Many countries have framed the policies and programme to achieve the higher human development. Hence, they initiated the construction of HDI at disaggregated levels. Now most the countries world over have the national human development reports taking into consideration of providence/states/regions at the unit of study. These national level reports have guided the policy makers in different ways. India is not lagging behind in this direction. In India, government as well as individuals have also constructed Human Development Indices. Further, many states have also constructed HDI for their districts and taluks/blocks. These reports have helped the policy makers in various ways to achieve the higher Human Development.

In India, due to rigid caste based hierarchical system, some social group are in the better-off position and some are lagging behind in many developmental fruits. With respect to Human Development also, some social groups are in good position and some are not. Hence, in India, many socio-economic indicators are studied at disaggregated levels like SC (Schedule Caste or Dalits), ST (Schedule Tribes or Tribes), OBC (Other Backward Communities), Minority, Non-SCST and so on. Similarly, for understanding of HDI of Dalits, Tribes and Non-SCST become more meaningful for the proper policy frame-work.

In the present paper an attempt has been made **construct HDI for Dalits, Tribes and non-SCST** for Indian states, using modified methodology of UNDP and Thorat's. Further, the way travelled and the **distance to be travelled by Dalits and Tribes in HDI** has been analysed. Appropriate policy measures are suggested to improve the data base for different disaggregated groups, which will help to understand the problem more meaningfully.

The study suggests that Like UNDP, India should have a Human Development Report for entire nation. This report should construct social group wise HDI for all the districts. These indices can be calculated once in a five year. In the next five years, implementation of good policy and programme towards achievement of higher human development based on the finding and recommendations of the report. Hence, inclusive balanced regional development can be achieved in India.

Keywords: Dalits and Tribes, Human Development, Inclusive Growth, Regional Development

Introduction

In India, *Dalits* and *Tribes* are lagging behind in most of the socio-economic indicators over the centuries. There are many historical reasons behind it. After the Independence, central as well as state governments have implemented various schemes, policies and programme to uplift social economic status of *Dalits* and *Tribes*.

Consequently, the status of *Dalits* and *Tribes* has improved significantly. Discrimination in social and political participation has reduced considerably with the rapid urbanisation, government acts, reservations and awareness among people.

In the recent decades, human development index has vastly been accepted as the measurement of overall socio-economic development of any region. Since 1990, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), publishes Human Development Report, which gives the ranks to all the countries in Human Development Index (HDI). HDI is a composite index of three dimensions viz., Standard of living, Knowledge and longevity. Many countries have framed the policies and programme to achieve the higher human development. Hence, they initiated the construction of HDI at disaggregated levels. Now most the countries world over have the national human development reports taking into consideration of providence/states/regions at the unit of study. These national level reports have guided the policy makers in different ways. India is not lagging behind in this direction. In India, government as well as individuals have also constructed Human Development Indices. Further, many states have also constructed HDI for their districts and taluks/blocks. These reports have helped the policy makers in various ways to achieve the higher Human Development.

However, in India, due to rigid caste based hierarchical system, some social group are in the better-off position and some are lagging behind in many developmental fruits. With respect to Human Development also, some social groups are in good position and some are not. Hence, in India, many socio-economic indicators are studied at disaggregated levels like SC, ST, OBC Minority, Non-SCST and so on. Similarly, for understanding of HDI of *Dalits*, *Tribes* and Non-SCST become more meaningful for the proper policy frame-work.

Reviews of Earlier Studies

There are a very few of studies on Human Development Index of *Dalits* or non-*Dalits* or any other socio-economic groups in India. Among the efforts Corrie (1995) is important. It constructs a Human Development Index (HDI) for the *Dalit* Child in India, using the methodology of UNDP (1990) with some modifications for 15 major Indian states. It indicated that "the policy usefulness of this human development index for the *Dalit* child in India is that it could serve as an indicator of the "social progress" achieved in India as the country attempts to fulfil its constitutional vision of equality for all citizens".

A study by Thorat (2007) is very important with respect to construction of Human Development Index (HDI) for *Dalits* and non-*Dalits*. The study reveals that there was an improvement in various components of HDI, since the relative improvement in the case of SCs and STs was generally lower as compared to non-SC/STs, the disparity between SC/STs and non-SC/STs did not decline substantially enough so as to bring the ratio closer to equality (value 1). Consequently, the socially marginalised groups of SCs and STs lag behind the non-SC/STs with respect to attainment level in human development in 2000. As a result, human poverty among SCs and STs was also high. Similar disparities prevailed in different components of HDI.

A study by Hanagodimath (2018) indicated that the gap in HDI values of *Dalits* and non-*Dalits* can be studied in two ways. First is the direct way, where HDI values of *Dalits* and non-*Dalits* are used. For this exercise data on HDI for *Dalits* and non-*Dalits* should be available. In the second way, which is called as indirect way, where the data on HDI for overall population has to be available. In this method, percentage of *Dalit* population is used and correlated with the overall HDI values for different regions. Further, taking into consideration of 176 taluks of Karnataka, the study found that *Dalit* women face higher gender discrimination than non-*Dalit* women. Gender inequality is higher in backward taluks in general and among SC population of backward taluks in particular. Further, *Dalits* are lagging behind in getting the food security services provided by the government, as there is a negative association between Food Security Index FSI and share of *Dalit* population. Moreover *Dalit* children are lagging behind in development than that of non-*Dalits*. Results show the next generation of *Dalits* would also be under developed than non-*Dalits*.

In the recent years the concept of *Dalit* Development Index has been developed by researchers, but it is based on field survey, which has not been succeeded a lot. However, after Thorat's social group-wise HDI, no attempts have been made significantly, to construct social groups wise HDI. Given this background, an attempt has been made in this study to fulfil this research gap through the construction HDI for *Dalits*, *Tribes* and non-SCST for Indian states. Further, the way travelled and the distance to be travelled by *Dalits* and *Tribes* in HDI has been analysed.

The study has been divided into 5 sections, apart from introduction; section 2 gives the data source and methodology adopted for the study. Section 3 analyses HDI of different social groups for the selected Indian states. Section 4 is devoted on the way travelled and the distance to be travelled by the *Dalits* and *Tribes* in HDI, and the last section concludes the present study.

Data and Methodology

Human Development Index¹ is a composite index of three dimensions namely, Longevity, Knowledge and a Decent Standard of Living. In the present study, Health has been measured through, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Knowledge has been measurement through Literacy Rate (LR) and Decent Standard of Living has been measured with Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE). Data on IMR has been taken from unit level data of NFHS-4. Census of India is the source for literacy rate. MPCE has been taken from unit level data of NSSO 62nd round. The methodology of construction of HDI is the modified version of the methodology of UNDP and Thorat (2009).

Steps in calculation of human Development Index of Dalits, Tribes and Non SCSTs:

In the first step indicators have been normalised to construct dimension indices of using the below mentioned formula

$$\text{Dimension Index} = \frac{(\text{Actual Value} - \text{Minimum value})}{(\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum value})}$$

For the purpose observed minimum and maximum² values are assigned as follows,

Indicators	Minimum	Maximum
Literacy Rate (LR)	48.65	94.73
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1000	0.46	68.0
Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (2011-12 prices) (MPCE) in Rs.	715	3437

In the next step, average of all the dimension indicators has been calculated to reach the HDI, formula for this is as follows

$$\text{HDI} = \frac{(\text{Health Index} + \text{Education Index} + \text{MPCE Index})}{3}$$

The same procedure has been followed separately for construction of HDI for SC, ST, non-SCST and all. Since IMR is a negative indicator, reciprocal method has been used for this indicator.

After the Construction of Indices ranks are assigned. The states get higher rank, which have the higher HDI value. For more meaningful analysis, states have been groups into four categories namely, Very High HDI, High HDI, Low HDI and Very Low HDI. For this purpose all the states are first divided into two groups on the basis of state average

¹Construction of HDI by UNDP has been changed over the period of time from 1990. Present HDI is calculated with three dimensions and four indicators. Health is measured through life expectancy at birth, knowledge has been captured through mean year of schooling and expected year of schooling. Standard of living is measured through the purchasing power parity (PPP) US dollar

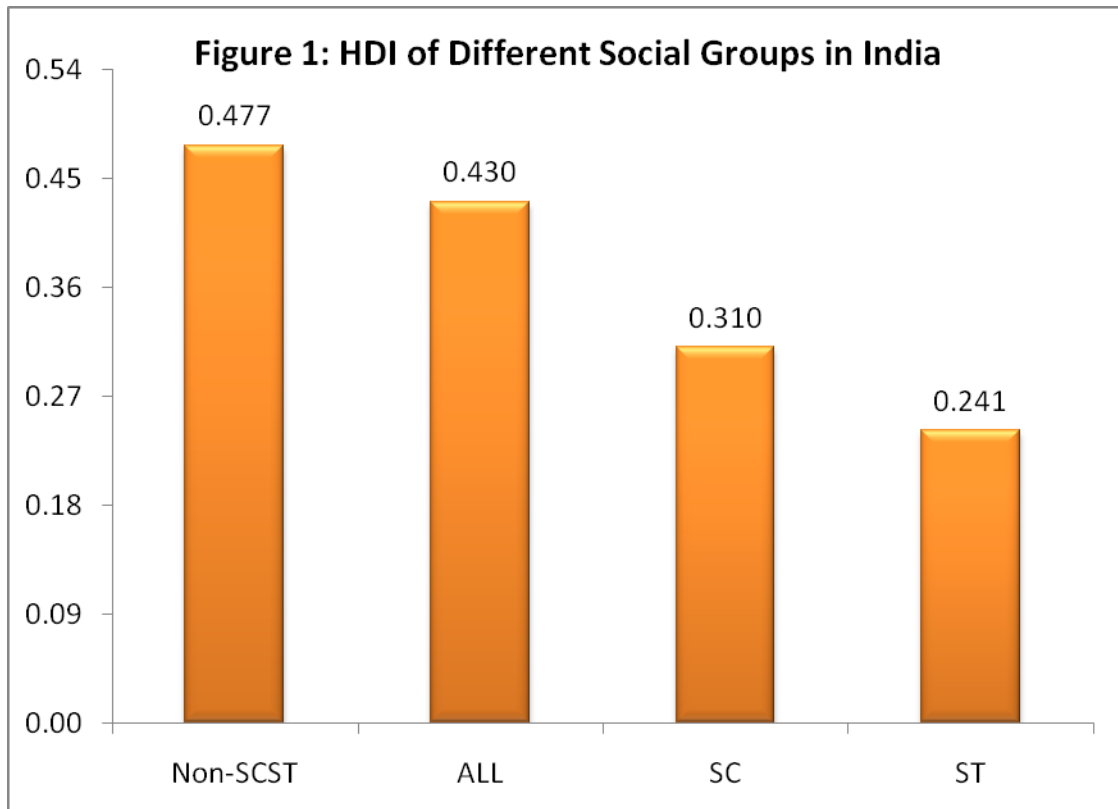
²Same maximum and minimum values are taken to construct HDI for all disaggregated levels i.e. SC, ST, Non-SCST and All. This will be helpful to compare different HDI value each other. Observed maximum and minimum, which are as follows,

Minimum	Maximum
Literacy Rate of Bihar SC: 48.65	Literacy Rate of Kerala: 94.73
IMR of Mizoram Non-SCST: 0.46	IMR of Uttar Pradesh SC: 68.0
MPCE of Orissa ST: 715	MPCE of Delhi Non-SCST: 3437

index values - one above the all-India average and the other below the all-India average. Then two more averages are worked out, one for the group of states whose values are above the all-India average and another for the group of states whose values are below the all-India average. The states whose values are above and below the former average are classified as 'Very High HDI' and 'High HDI' states, respectively. The states whose values are above and below the latter average are classified as 'Low HDI' and 'Very Low HDI' states respectively.

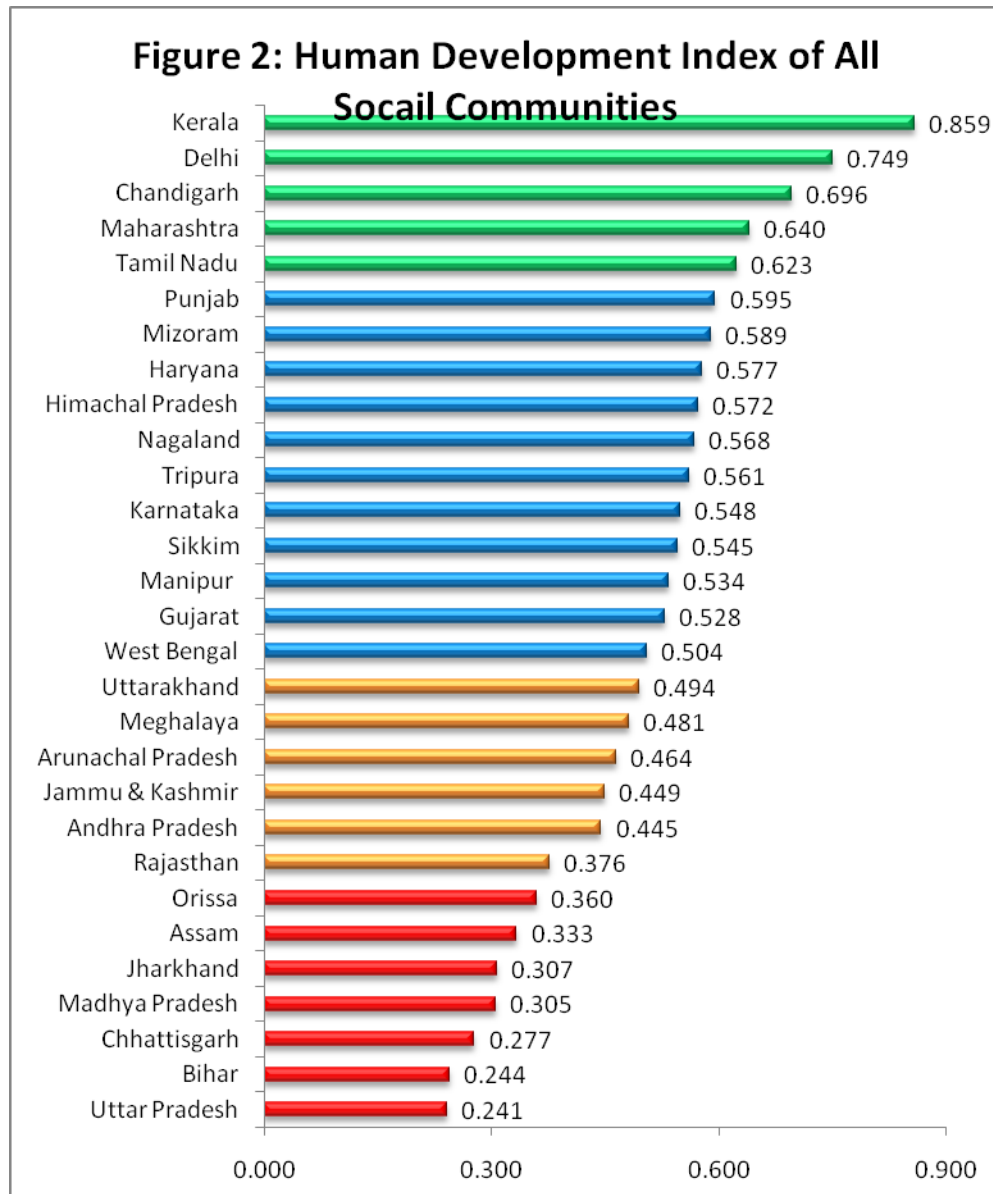
HDI of Different Social Groups

Human Development Index of All-India for different disaggregated levels has been presented in figure 1. It is found from the figure that comparatively, HDI of Non-SCST has higher value (0.477) followed by all communities (0.430), SC (0.310) and ST (0.241). Among the social communities, HDI of ST is in the lowest position. Its HDI is around two fold lower than that of HDI of Non-SCST. On the other hand, HDI of SC is 1.5 time lower than HDI of Non-SCST.



Source: Appendix Table 1

a) *Human Development Index of All Communities*

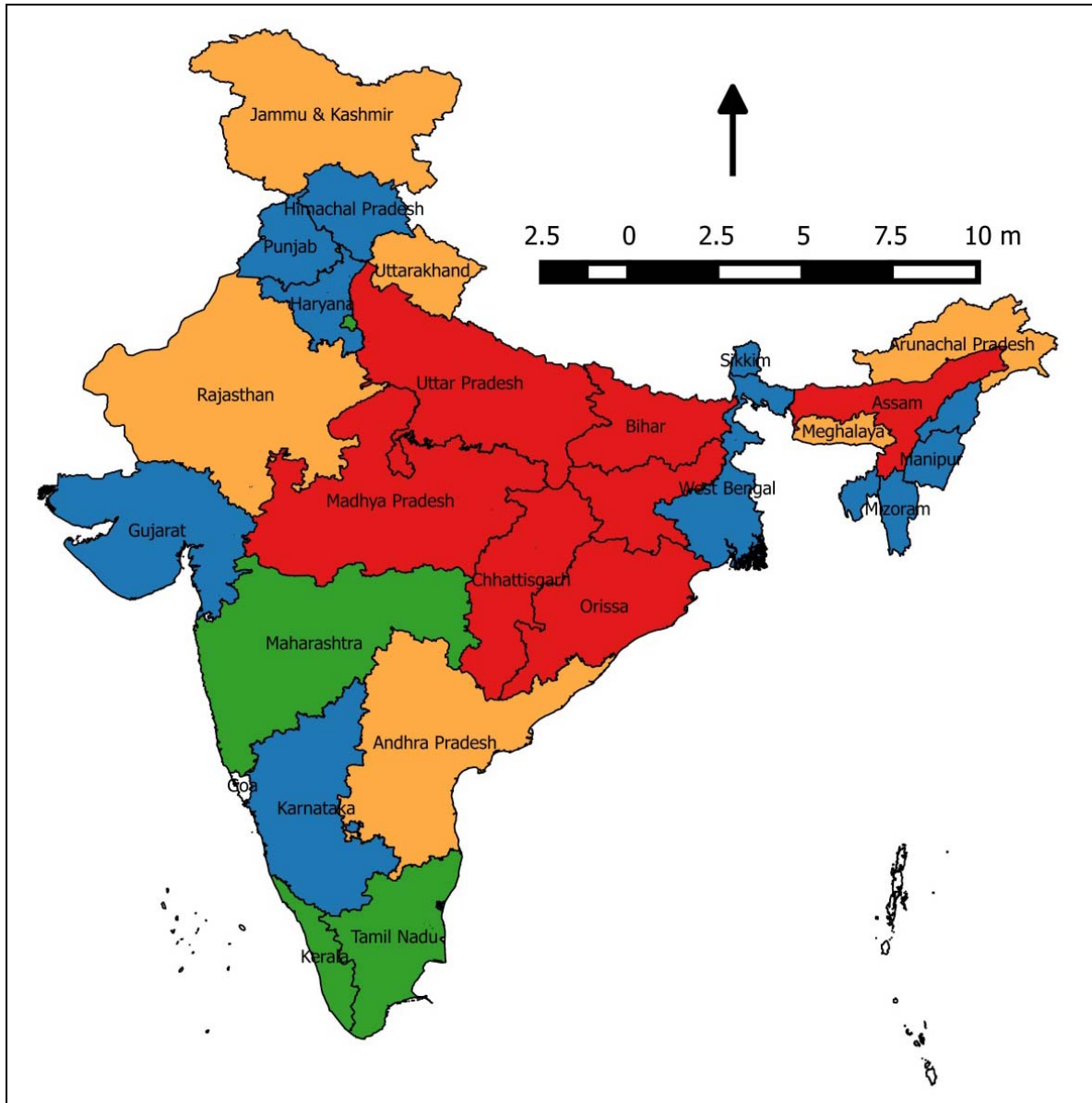


HDI of all communities has been presented in figure 2. The figure reveals that Kerala is in the first position and Uttar Pradesh is in the Last position out of the selected 29 states. Kerala has more than 3.5 times higher level of HDI than that of Uttar Pradesh, which shows the higher extent of existence of regional imbalances in Human Development. Further, these states have been categorised into four groups, which has been presented in different colours in the figure and in the thematic map1. It is found from such exercise that,

- Five out of 29 states are in the group of *Very High HDI*, they are Kerala, Delhi, Chandigarh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.
- Major proportion of states (11 states, 38%) are observed in the group of *High HDI* they are Punjab, Mizoram, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura, Karnataka, Sikkim, Manipur, Gujarat and West Bengal.
- Six (21%) states namely, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Uttarakhand are in the category of *Low HDI*

- In the *Very Low HDI* there are seven (24%) states, they are, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Assam Orissa.

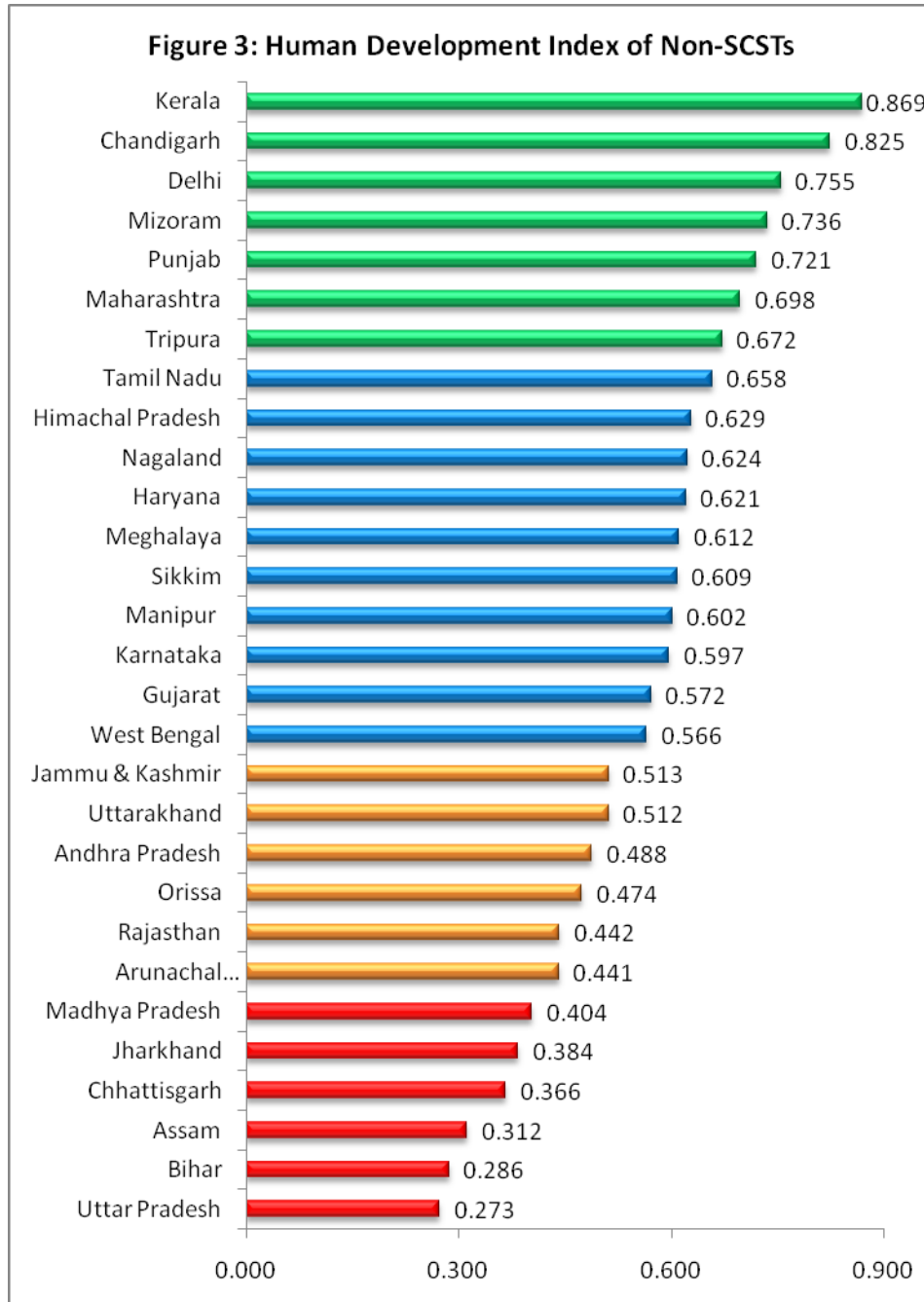
Thematic Map 1: HDI of All Communities in India



Legend:

Very Low HDI	Low HDI	High HDI	Very High HDI	No Data
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b) Human Development Index of Non-SCSTs:

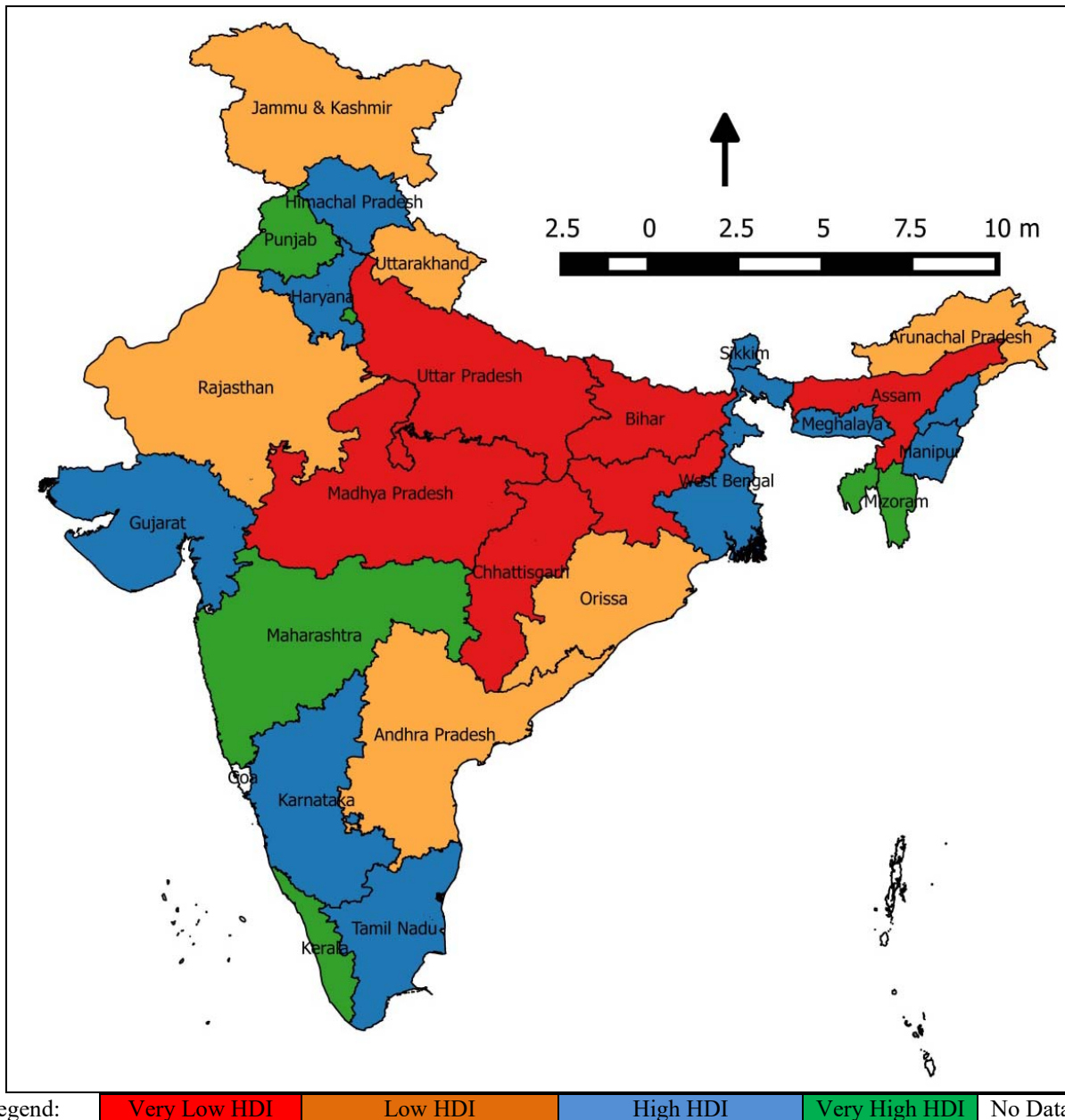


In figure 3 values HDI of selected 29 states have been presented. It is found from the figure that Kerala is in the first position and Uttar Pradesh is in the last position. Kerala has more than threefold higher HDI than Uttar Pradesh. To understand more meaningfully, states have been groups into different categories, which have been presented in thematic map 2 also. It is observed that,

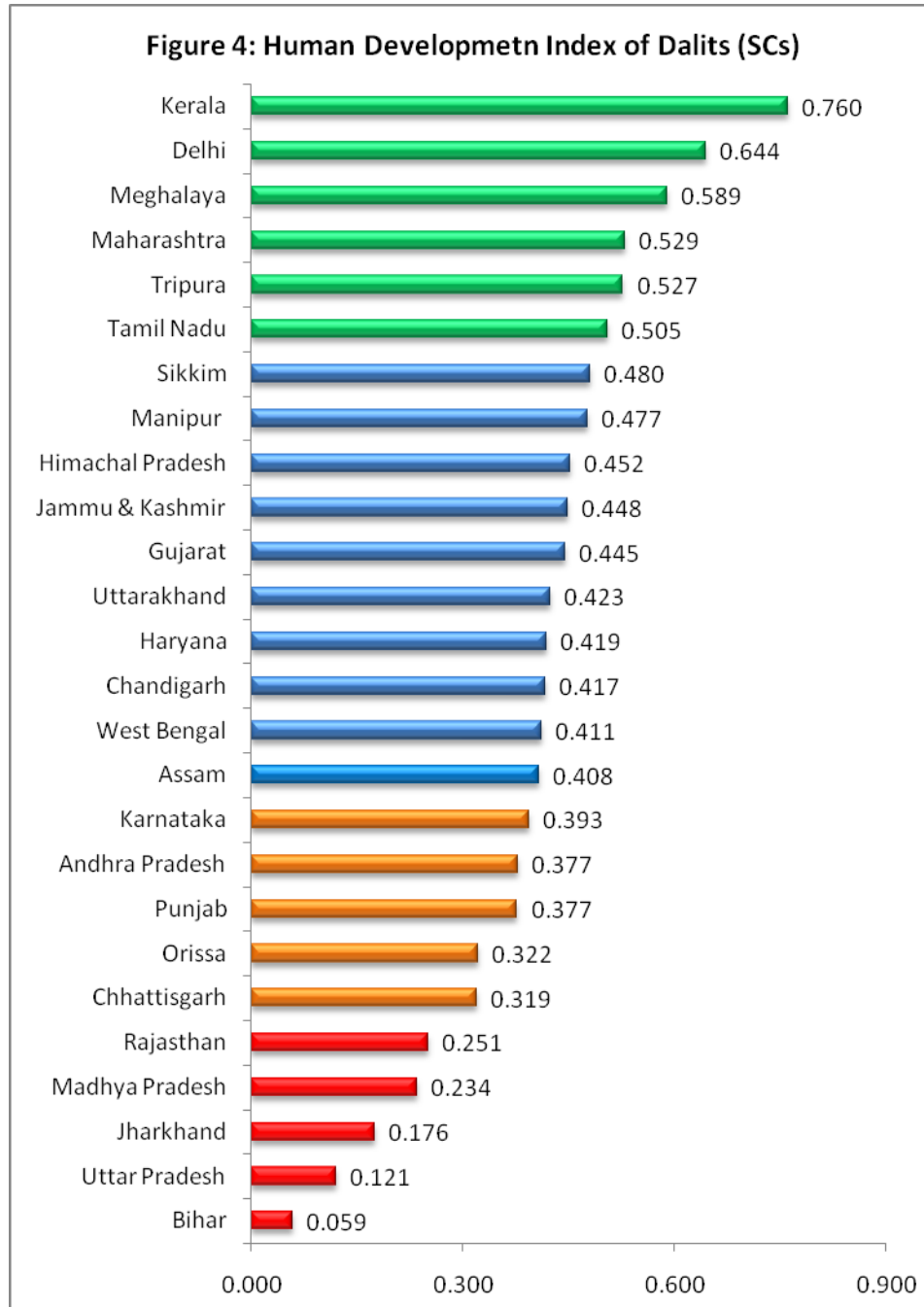
- Kerala, Chandigarh, Delhi, Mizoram, Punjab, Maharashtra and Tripur are the seven (24%) states, which are found in the group of *Very High HDI* states among 29 selected Indian states.

- Ten states (34%) are in the category of *High HDI* they are, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Haryana, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Manipur, Karnataka, Gujarat and West Bengal.
- Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir are in the category of *Low HDI*, which are 6 states (21%).
- In *Very Low HDI* category, there are 6 states (21%), they are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh.

Thematic Map 2: HDI of Non-SCSTs



c) *Human Development Index of Dalits*

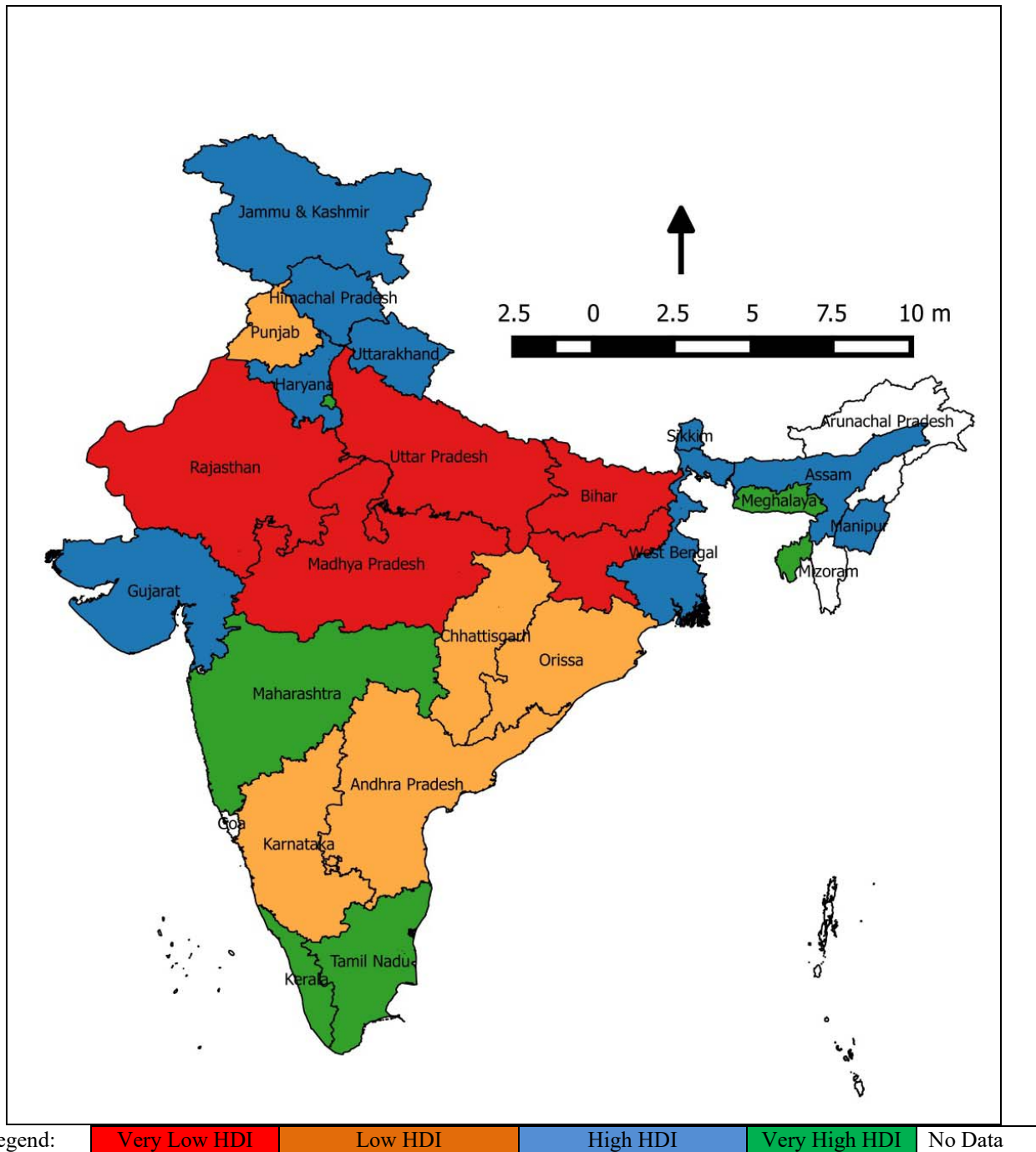


Human Development Index of *Dalits* (SCs) has been presented in figure 4 and in thematic map 3 the states have been categorised. It is observed from the figure that Kerala and Bihar are in the top and bottom position respectively, in HDI of *Dalits*. *Dalit* people of Kerala enjoy around 13 time higher human development status than that of Bihar *Dalits*. Huge inter-state disparity can be observed in *Dalit* HDI. Categorisation has been presented in thematic map 3. It is observed from the map that,

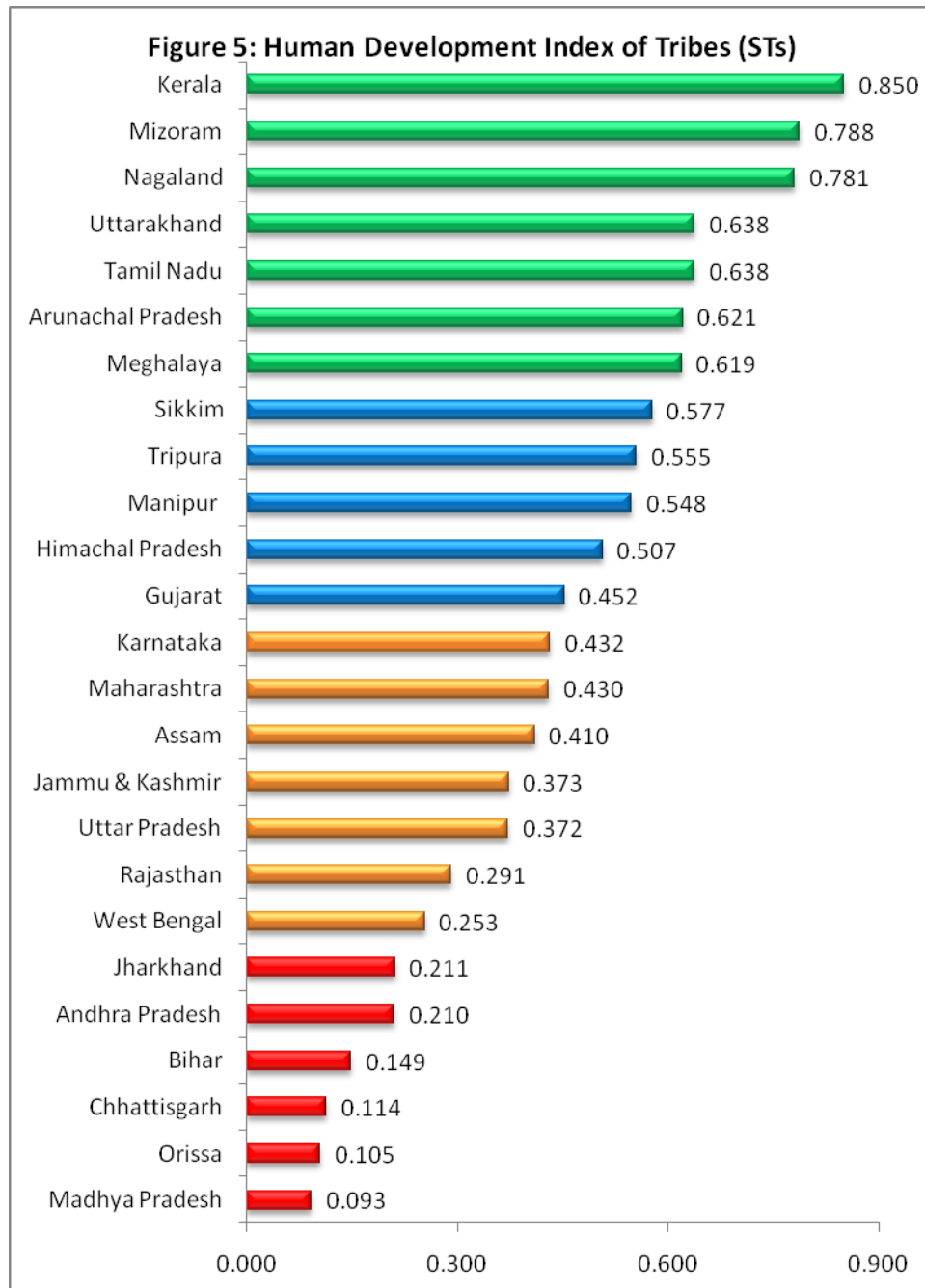
- 6 (23%) out of 26 states are found in the category of *Very High HDI*, they are Kerala, Delhi, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Tripura and Tamil Nadu.

- Sikkim, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Chandigarh, West Bengal and Assam are the 10 (38%) states, which are found in the category of *High HDI*.
- Out of 26 selected states, 5 states (19%) are found in the Low HDI category, viz., Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
- Similarly, remaining 5 (19%) states are found in the category of *Very High HDI*, they are Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

Thematic Map 3: HDI of Dalits (SCs)



d) *Human Development Index of Tribes:*

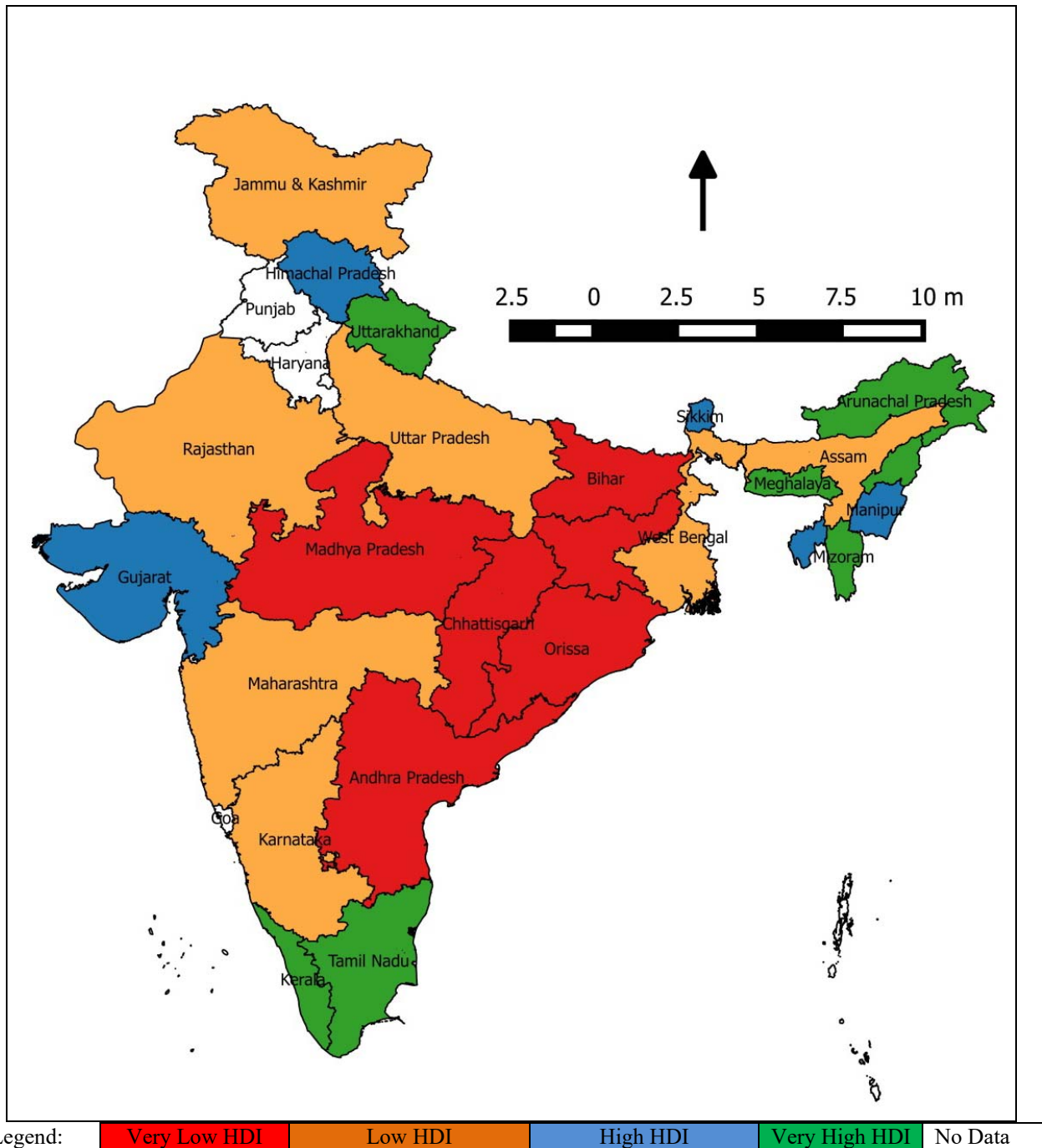


Human Development Index of *Tribes* has been presented in figure 5. Out of 25 selected Indian states, in this index also, Kerala is found in the first position and Madhya Pradesh is in last position. *Tribes* of Madhya Pradesh are lagging behind than the *Tribes* of Kerala in human development more than 9 times. Significant regional imbalance is observed in HDI of *Tribes*. In thematic map 4, states have been categorised on the basis of HDI status, it reveals some of the important issues,

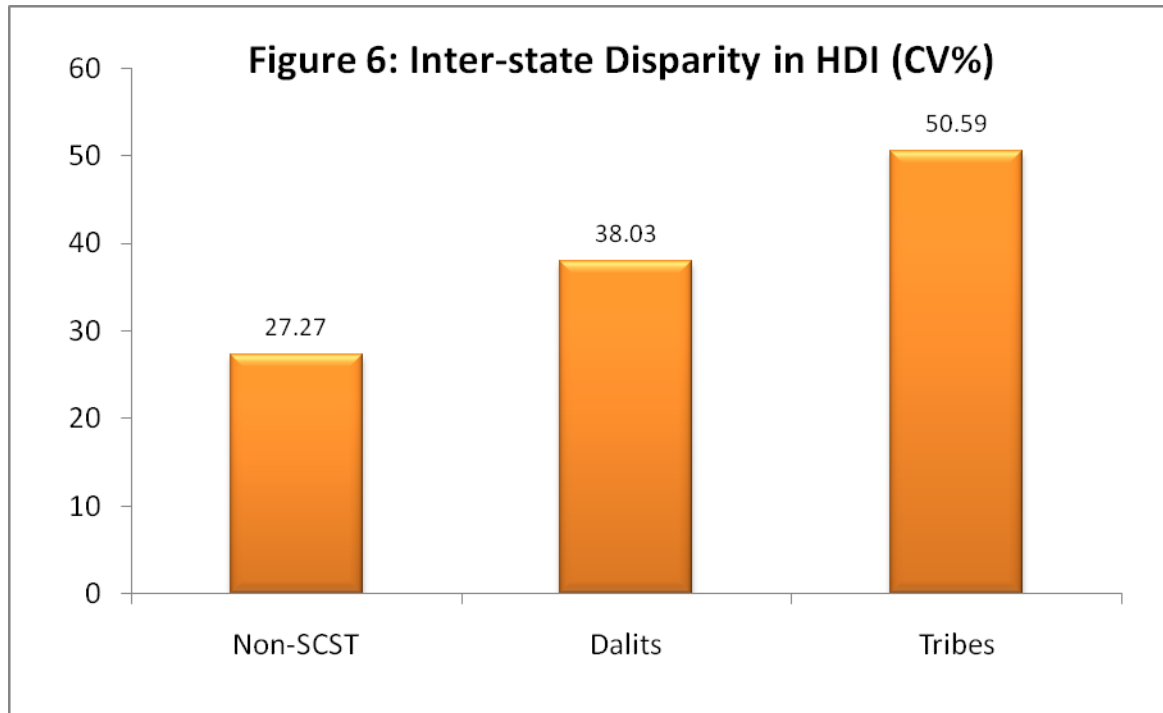
- In the category of *Very High HDI*, there are 6 (27%) states, they are, Kerala, Mizoram, Nagaland, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya.

- There are 5 (20%) states in the category of *High HDI*, namely, Sikkim, Tripura, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat.
- Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are the seven (28%) states, which are found in the category of *Low HDI*.
- Six (24%) states namely, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand are in the category of *Very Low HDI*.

Thematic Map 4: HDI of Tribes (STs)



e) *Inter-State Disparity in HDI values of Different Disaggregated levels*



To see the inter-state disparity in HDI coefficient of variation has been calculated and presented in figure 6. It is found that among the selected disaggregated levels Non-SCST has the lowest inter-state disparity followed by *Dalits*, and *Tribes*.

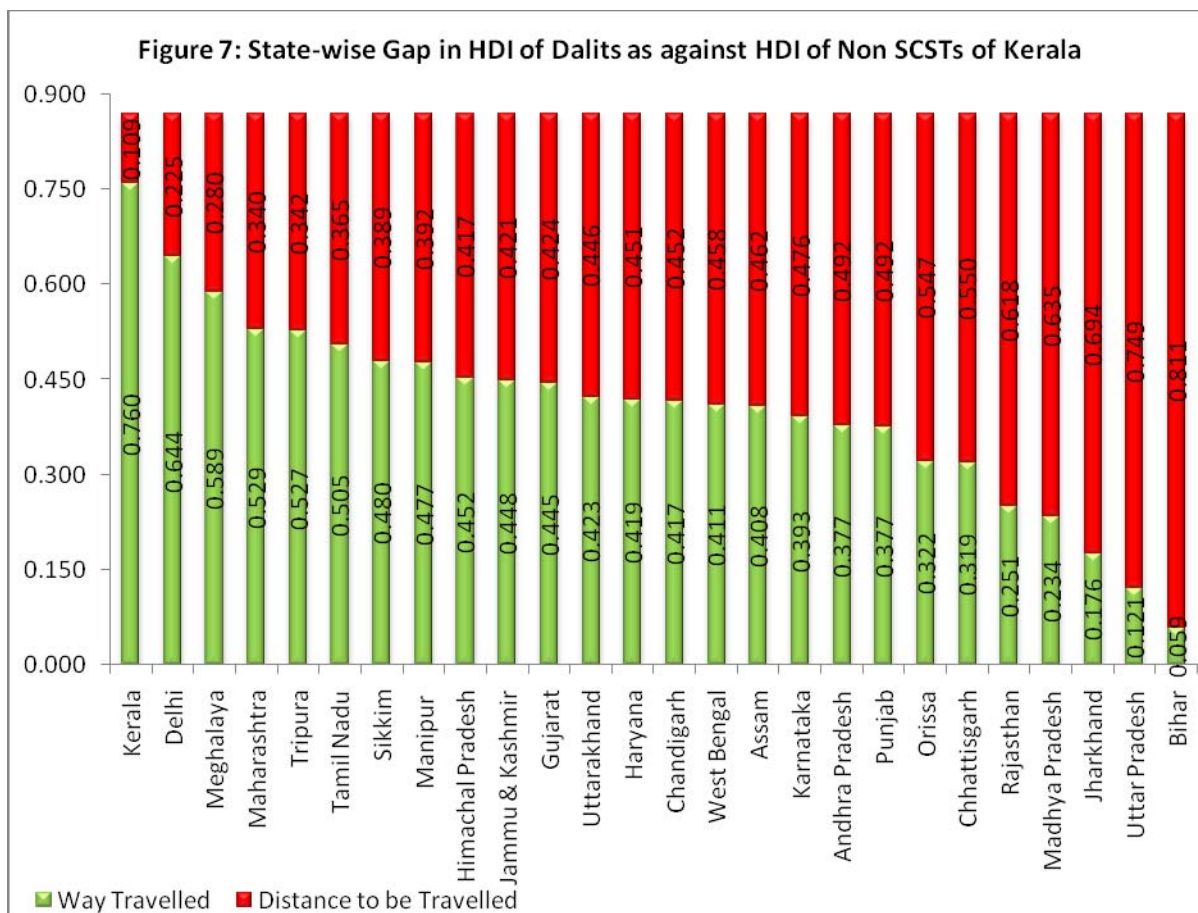
A point to be noted that HDI value is lower in *tribes*, followed by *dalits* and non-scsts, it means, the social group, which has higher level of HDI status, that has lower level of regional imbalances.

Distance to be Travelled by the *Dalits* and *Tribes* in HDI

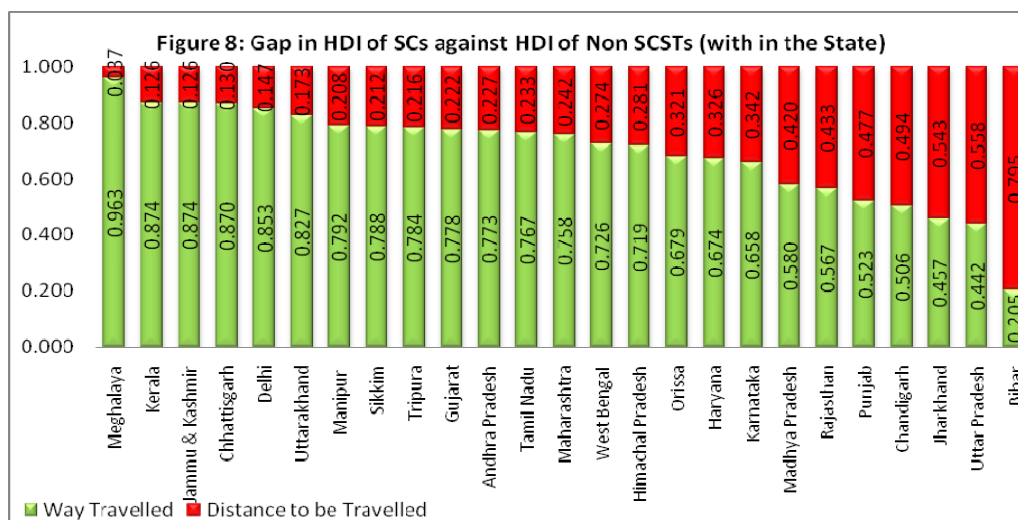
Dalits and *Tribes* are lagging behind in many socio-economic indicators, which is well known to everyone. With respect to human development index also, these communities comparatively in the lower status. But how much distance they have travelled and how much distance they have to travel to reach the non-SCST is the major question. In this section an attempt is made to find the answer for this research question. Kerala non-SCST has the highest HDI value among all other HDI values in the study. Hence, that has been considered as the goal to be achieved for *Dalits*, *Tribes* and non-SCST for all the states.

Shortfall of *Dalits* in HDI

Figure 7 give the information related to state wise status and gap of HDI of *Dalits* in comparison with the Non-SCST of Kerala. In other words it can also be said that “the way travelled and the distance to be travelled by *Dalits* in different states. It is found that Kerala *Dalits* have achieved the HDI value of 0.760 they need to travel 0.109 value to reach Non-SCST of Kerala. Similarly, Delhi, Megalaya, Maharastra and Tripura need to travel HDI value less than 0.350. on the other hand states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan need to travel more than 0.600 HDI value.

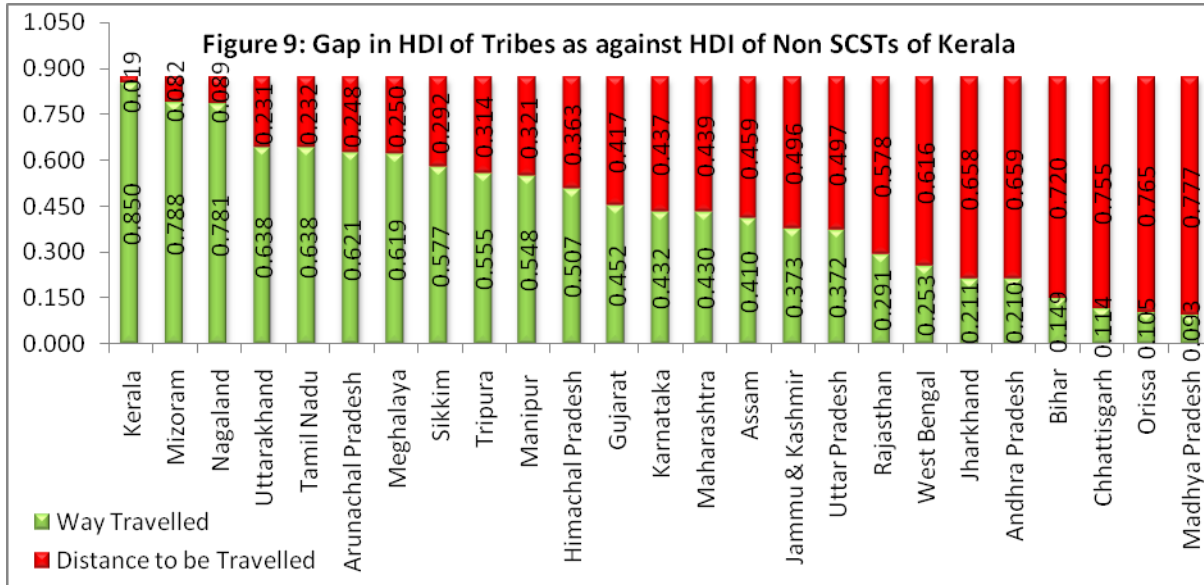


In figure 8, shortfall of HDI of *Dalits* in comparison with the non-*Dalits* within the state has been made. It is observed that out of the selected 26 states, Assam does not have any shortfall in HDI SC than Non-SCST. Meghalaya, Kerala and Jammu Kashmir have lower shortfall, whereas, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand have the higher shortfall.

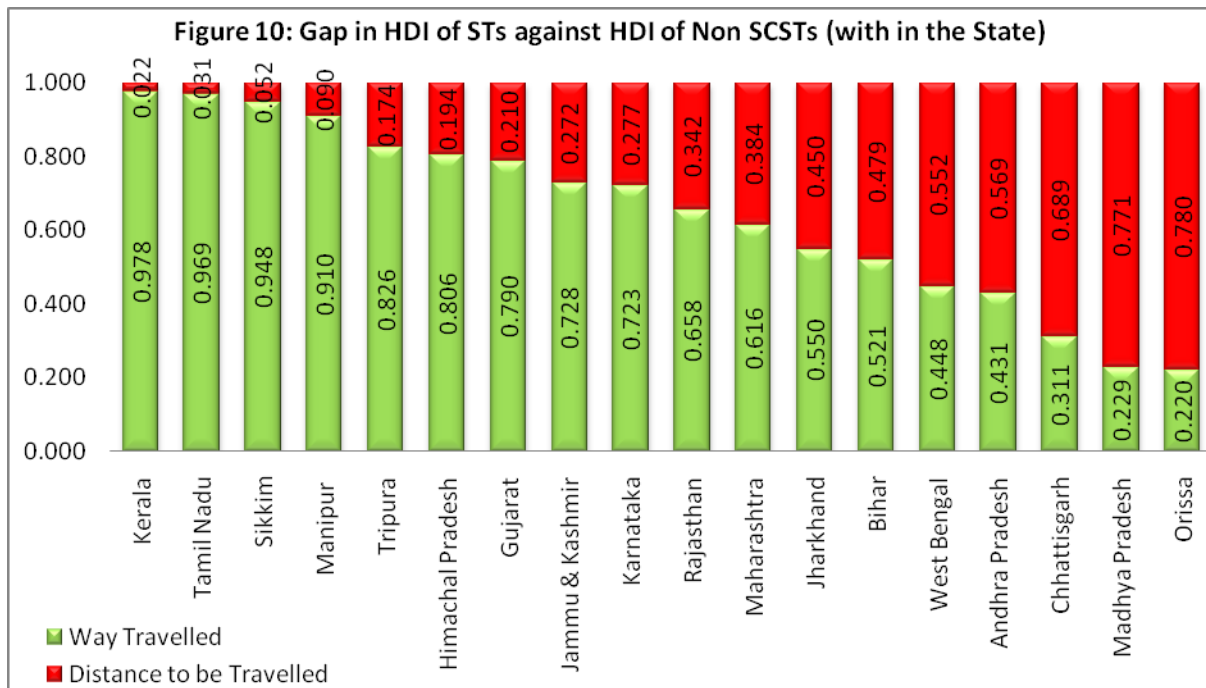


Shortfall of Tribes in HDI

State-wise shortfall of Tribes in comparison with the HDI value of Non-SCST of Kerala has been presented in figure 9. It is found that Kerala, Mizoram and Nagaland Tribes have corporately lower shortfall. On the other hand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Chhattisgarh Tribes have higher shortfall in HDI.



Comparison of HDI of Tribes with Non-SCST within the state gives the gap of Tribes and non-SCST within the state. It is found that seven out of 25 selected Indian states have no gap/shortfall in this regard; they are, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Uttarakhand, Mizoram and Meghalaya. Further, Kerala, Tamil Nadu Sikkim and Manipur have lower shortfall, whereas, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have higher shortfall.



Conclusion

After independence, various policies and programmes have been implemented to uplift the socio-economic status of *Dalits* and *Tribes*. Consequently, compared to olden days the status of *Dalits* and *Tribes* has improved noticeably. But now also there is a visible gap is observed among and between different social groups in different developmental indicators. On the one hand, it is well recognised by the planners and policy makers that improvement in HDI will represent the overall development of any region. On the other hand, due to rigid caste based hierarchical social system in India, inclusive development is more challenging task. Therefore, in this context, achievement of **Inclusive Human Development** becomes a very important issue for researcher and policy makers.

For research, availability of data is very important. To prepare the policy on inclusive development, data on different indicators at disaggregated level is needed. These levels includes, region-wise, gender wise, social group-wise, income group-wise and so on are very essential. With some modifications in the methodology of UNDP and Thorat in the present study state wise HDI has been prepared for SC, ST, Non-SCST and for all. But that study confined to state level only it cannot be extended at district level, because, NSSO and NFHS unit level data have the limitations. However, to prepare more meaningful policy 'STATUS DATA' is a prerequisite. Social group HDI needs to be constructed at least up to district level. Through that proper policy intervention can be made. To overcome this constraint every state should collaborate with NSSO and NFHS to increase the sample size. In the initial stage, it can plan for district level and social group wise collection of raw data for NSSO and NFHS. Further, it can be extended up to block/taluk level in the later stages.

Like UNDP, India should have a Human Development Report for entire nation. This report should construct social group wise HDI for all the districts. These indices can be calculated once in a five year. In the next five years, implementation of good policy and programme towards achievement of higher human development based on the finding and recommendations of the report. Hence, INCLUSIVE BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CAN BE ACHIEVED IN INDIA.

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Appendix Table 1: Social Group wise HDI for Indian States

States	ALL		SC		ST		Non-SCST	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.445	21	0.377	18	0.210	21	0.488	20
Arunachal Pradesh	0.464	19	..	..	0.621	6	0.441	23
Assam	0.333	24	0.408	16	0.410	15	0.312	27
Bihar	0.244	28	0.059	26	0.149	22	0.286	28
Chandigarh	0.696	3	0.417	14	..	..	0.825	2
Chhattisgarh	0.277	27	0.319	21	0.114	23	0.366	26
Delhi	0.749	2	0.644	2	..	..	0.755	3
Gujarat	0.528	15	0.445	11	0.452	12	0.572	16
Haryana	0.577	8	0.419	13	..	..	0.621	11
Himachal Pradesh	0.572	9	0.452	9	0.507	11	0.629	9
Jammu & Kashmir	0.449	20	0.448	10	0.373	16	0.513	18
Jharkhand	0.307	25	0.176	24	0.211	20	0.384	25
Karnataka	0.548	12	0.393	17	0.432	13	0.597	15
Kerala	0.859	1	0.760	1	0.850	1	0.869	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.305	26	0.234	23	0.093	25	0.404	24
Maharashtra	0.640	4	0.529	4	0.430	14	0.698	6
Manipur	0.534	14	0.477	8	0.548	10	0.602	14
Meghalaya	0.481	18	0.589	3	0.619	7	0.612	12
Mizoram	0.589	7	..	..	0.788	2	0.736	4
Nagaland	0.568	10	..	..	0.781	3	0.624	10
Orissa	0.360	23	0.322	20	0.105	24	0.474	21
Punjab	0.595	6	0.377	19	..	..	0.721	5
Rajasthan	0.376	22	0.251	22	0.291	18	0.442	22
Sikkim	0.545	13	0.480	7	0.577	8	0.609	13
Tamil Nadu	0.623	5	0.505	6	0.638	5	0.658	8
Tripura	0.561	11	0.527	5	0.555	9	0.672	7
Uttar Pradesh	0.241	29	0.121	25	0.372	17	0.273	29
Uttarakhand	0.494	17	0.423	12	0.638	4	0.512	19
West Bengal	0.504	16	0.411	15	0.253	19	0.566	17
India	0.430		0.310		0.241		0.477	
Average	0.499		0.406		0.441		0.561	
Standard Deviation	0.150		0.154		0.223		0.156	
CV %	30.16		38.03		50.59		27.77	

Source: Appendix Table 1

Appendix 2: State-wise Social groups wise Literacy Rate, IMR and MPCE

States	Literacy Rate				IMR per 1000 live Birth				MPCE (MMR, Rs.)			
	Dalits	Tribes	Non SCST	All	Dalits	Tribes	Non SCST	All	Dalits	Tribes	Non SCST	All
A& N Islands	..	75.6	87.1	86.3	--	5	11	10	3310	2842	3265	3226
Andhra Pradesh	62.3	49.2	70.4	67.7	33	62	33	35	1579	1407	2008	1890
Arunachal Pradesh	..	64.6	72.0	67.0	24	21	31	23	2181	1660	1465	1610
Assam	77.0	72.1	73.0	73.2	41	42	52	48	1283	1086	1166	1165
Bihar	48.6	51.1	66.8	63.8	60	47	45	48	872	832	1046	1011
Chandigarh	76.5	..	88.7	86.4	47	..	25	38	1633	5509	3370	2967
Chhattisgarh	70.8	59.1	77.4	71.0	42	66	50	54	964	847	1286	1090
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	89.4	61.9	94.3	77.7	46	31	34	33	1203	1114	2582	1616
Daman & Diu	92.6	78.8	87.5	87.1	97	23	28	34	2521	1941	2199	2210
Delhi	78.9	..	87.8	86.3	13	0	40	31	1971	3236	3437	3124
Goa	83.7	79.1	88.4	87.4	--	--	15	13	1583	2811	2747	2703
Gujarat	79.2	62.5	82.3	79.3	44	29	34	34	1578	1260	2019	1852
Haryana	66.9	..	79.1	76.6	31	70	33	33	1568	2656	2590	2355
Himachal Pradesh	78.9	73.6	86.3	83.8	44	50	30	34	1653	1551	2088	1949
Jammu & Kashmir	70.2	50.6	71.1	68.7	32	37	24	32	1652	1473	1814	1763
Jharkhand	55.9	57.1	74.2	67.6	50	47	41	44	995	885	1249	1121
Karnataka	65.3	62.1	79.1	75.6	32	37	25	27	1489	1354	2082	1940
Kerala	88.7	75.8	94.7	93.9	3	4	6	6	1934	1841	2610	2537
Lakshadweep	..	91.7	101.9	92.3	--	27	--	27	4231	2497	4611	2600
Madhya Pradesh	66.2	50.6	78.0	70.6	53	58	47	51	988	858	1447	1232
Maharashtra	79.7	65.7	85.3	82.9	32	32	20	24	1752	1144	2322	2128
Manipur	76.1	72.6	85.9	79.8	26	28	18	22	1298	1301	1405	1365
Meghalaya	68.6	74.5	81.4	75.5	20	27	21	30	2413	1484	1874	1521
Mizoram	92.4	91.5	92.8	91.6	--	41	0	40	3584	1887	1395	1866
Nagaland	..	80.0	80.6	80.1	43	28	24	30	1842	1936	2136	1941
Orissa	69.0	52.2	82.2	73.5	37	51	34	40	890	715	1228	1045
Puducherry	77.9	..	88.1	86.5	19	--	15	16	2129	2592	2831	2738
Punjab	64.8	..	82.1	76.7	40	--	22	29	1710	2712	2762	2356
Rajasthan	59.7	52.8	71.6	67.1	50	40	39	41	1383	1166	1804	1626
Sikkim	77.5	79.7	83.9	82.2	37	44	21	30	1678	1516	1724	1633
Tamil Nadu	73.3	54.3	82.4	80.3	24	12	19	20	1609	1839	2107	2000
Tripura	89.4	79.1	92.4	87.8	35	28	15	27	1278	1140	1493	1319
Uttar Pradesh	60.9	55.7	72.1	69.7	68	38	63	64	978	1341	1346	1258
Uttarakhand	74.4	73.9	81.0	79.6	39	27	41	40	1478	1571	1877	1779
West Bengal	69.4	57.9	81.1	77.1	28	46	25	28	1230	998	1677	1521
India	66.1	59.0	77.4	74.0	45	44	40	41	1291	1109	1780	1627

Source: Calculated from different sources; Literacy Rate : Census of India,
IMR : NFHS 4,
MPCE : NSSO 68th Round.